

EIA-782A:
REFINERS'/GAS PLANT OPERATORS' MONTHLY PETROLEUM PRODUCT SALES REPORT
Schedule I

This report is mandatory under Public Law 93-275. For the provisions concerning the confidentiality of information and sanctions, see Sections V and VI of the instructions.

PART I. IDENTIFICATION DATA

Complete items 1 through 7 for new respondents and corrections to label only.

1. Company Name

2. Name of Contact Person

3. Contact's Telephone Number

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4. Street/Box/RFD

5. City

6. State

7. Zip Code

For assistance in completing this form, call 1-800-638-8812.

8. Reference Month

Month		Year	

9. Type of Report *(Check one)*

(1) **G**
(2) **G**

Original

Revision to Report Dated:

Month		Day		Year	

10. Number of States For Which
You Are Reporting

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11. Date of This Report

Month		Day		Year	

12. Type of Entity *(Check one)*

(1) **G**

Refiner/

(2)

G
Reseller

Gas Plant
Operator

(3) **G** Reseller/Retailer
(4) **G** Retailer

13. Which of the following best describes this firm at the end of this reference month? *(Check one)*

(1) **G** In operation

(2) **G** Temporarily or seasonally inactive

(3) **G** Sold or leased to another firm. See page 4, Item 13, of the Specific Instructions.

(4) **G** Permanently ceased operation. See page 4, Item 13, of the Specific Instructions.

PREPARED BY: *Check appropriate box. If preparer is different from contact person, complete lines 16 and 17.*

14. **G** Preparer same as contact person shown on label

15. Date

16. **G** Preparer's Name

17. Preparer's Telephone number

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EIA-782A:
REFINERS'/GAS PLANT OPERATORS' MONTHLY PETROLEUM PRODUCT SALES REPORT
Schedule II

IDENTIFICATION DATA																	
1. DOE Identification Number								2. Page _____ of _____									
3. Reference Month		Month		Year		4. Type of Report (Check one) (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Original (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Revision to Report Dated:				Month		Day		Year			
5. Enter the abbreviation of the State for which this schedule is being filed. A separate Schedule II should be filed for each State. (See Appendix A for State abbreviations.)														STATE			

PART II. MONTHLY STATE SALES OF FINISHED MOTOR GASOLINE <small>(Report volumes in thousands of gal.; prices in \$0.000 per gal.)</small>							
RETAIL SALES (Direct Sales to End-Users)							
PRODUCT <small>(Refer to definitions)</small>	PRODUCT CODE	SALES THROUGH COMPANY-OPERATED RETAIL OUTLETS		SALES TO OTHER END-USERS			
		(1)		(2)			
		Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price
Reformulated, Regular	153						
Midgrade	154						
Premium	155						
Oxygenated, Regular	156						
Midgrade	157						
Premium	158						
Conventional, Regular	159						
Midgrade	160						
Premium	161						
WHOLESALE SALES (Sales for Resale)							
PRODUCT <small>(Refer to definitions)</small>	PRODUCT CODE	DTW SALES		RACK SALES		BULK SALES	
		(3)		(4)		(5)	
		Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price
Reformulated, Regular	153						
Midgrade	154						
Premium	155						
Oxygenated, Regular	156						
Midgrade	157						
Premium	158						
Conventional, Regular	159						
Midgrade	160						
Premium	161						

EIA-782A:

REFINERS'/GAS PLANT OPERATORS' MONTHLY PETROLEUM PRODUCT SALES REPORT

Schedule II (Continued)

IDENTIFICATION DATA																
1. DOE Identification Number										2. Page _____ of _____						
3. Reference Month		Month		Year		4. Type of Report (Check One)				Month		Day		Year		
						(1) <input type="checkbox"/> Original (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Revision to Report Dated										
5. Enter the abbreviation of the State for which this schedule is being filed. A separate Schedule II should be filed for each State. (See Appendix A for State abbreviations.)													STATE			

PART III. MONTHLY STATE SALES OF NO.2 DISTILLATE AND PROPANE (Report volumes in thousands of gal.; prices in \$0.000 per gal.)

PRODUCT (Refer to definitions)	PRODUCT CODE	RETAIL SALES (Direct Sales to End-Users)							
		RESIDENTIAL SALES (1)		COMMERCIAL / INSTITUTIONAL SALES (2)		INDUSTRIAL SALES (3)		SALES THROUGH COMPANY - OPERATED RETAIL OUTLETS (4)	
		Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price
No. 2 Diesel ≤ .05% Sulfur	468								
No. 2 Diesel > .05% Sulfur	469								
No. 2 Fuel Oil	470								
Propane, Consumer Grade	624								

PRODUCT (Refer to definitions)	PRODUCT CODE	RETAIL SALES (Direct Sales to End-Users continued)				WHOLESALE SALES (Sales for Resale) (7)	
		PETROCHEMICAL SALES (5)		SALES TO OTHER END-USERS (6)		Volume	Price
		Volume	Price	Volume	Price		
No. 2 Diesel ≤ .05% Sulfur	468						
No. 2 Diesel > .05% Sulfur	469						
No. 2 Fuel Oil	470						
Propane, Consumer Grade	624						

PART IV. MONTHLY STATE SALES OF OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (Report volumes in thousands of gal.; prices in \$0.000 per gal.)

PRODUCT (Refer to definitions)	PRODUCT CODE	RETAIL SALES (Direct Sales to End-Users) (1)		WHOLESALE SALES (Sales for Resale) (2)	
		Volume	Price	Volume	Price
No. 1 Distillate	467				
Kerosene	311				
Aviation Gasoline (Finished)	111				
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	213				
No. 4 Fuel Oil	471				
Residual Fuel Oil ≤ 1 % Sulfur	501				
Residual Fuel Oil > 1 % Sulfur	510				

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING
THE EIA-782A:
REFINERS'/GAS PLANT OPERATORS'
MONTHLY PETROLEUM PRODUCT SALES REPORT**

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. Purpose

The EIA-782A is designed to gather data on the sales of selected petroleum products (volumes and prices) to various categories of end-users and resellers at the State level.

These data are collected pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA), P.L. 93-275. The data are used by the Department of Energy (DOE) in reviewing petroleum product supply, demand, and price changes. In addition, the data are used by State and federal agencies (such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Defense Fuel Supply Center), Congress, industry analysts, trade publications, academia, and the public to analyze, model and forecast petroleum product prices and sales by State and end-use category.

II. Who Must Submit

Any firm that directly or indirectly controls a refinery or gas plant must prepare and file the EIA-782A each month.

III. What and Where to Submit

Completed forms may be submitted by mail, fax, E-mail, or electronic transmission. Submit a single Schedule I as a cover sheet, and a separate Schedule II for each State in which the respondent sells one or more of the listed products.

Mail completed forms to:

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
P.O. Box 60928
Washington, D.C. 20077-0039

Fax completed forms to: (301) 495-8483.

E-mail completed forms to: OOG.SURVEYS@eia.doe.gov

Electronic Transmission: If you are interested in submitting data electronically, call (202) 586-9659 and ask for details on using the PC Electronic Data Reporting Option (PEDRO).

Additional copies of the EIA-782A survey form and instructions are available in PDF and XLS (Excel) format on the EIA website at www.eia.doe.gov. Click on the *By Fuel* category; select *Petroleum*; select *Survey Forms* on the sidebar at the left of the screen.

If you have any questions concerning any of the EIA-782A instructions, call toll free 1 (800) 638-8812. Firms located in Maryland should call (301) 495-8440.

IV. When to Submit

The EIA-782A must be submitted to DOE no later than 30 calendar days after the close of each reference month. For example, if the reference month is June 2001, the report must be submitted to DOE by July 30, 2001.

GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)**V. Sanctions**

The timely submission of EIA-782A by those required to report is mandatory under Section 13 (b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (Public Law 93-275), as amended. Failure to respond may result in a civil penalty of not more than \$2,750 each day for each violation, or a fine of not more than \$5,000 for each willful violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements.

VI. Provisions Regarding Confidentiality of Information

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE); to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. §552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

VII. Filing Forms With Federal Government and Estimated Reporting Burden

Respondents are not required to file or reply to any Federal collection of information unless it has a valid OMB control number. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15.0 hours per response, including the time of reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Energy Information Administration, Statistics and Methods Group EI-70, 1000 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20585; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- I. To avoid double counting, respondents are to exclude sales to other companies (and their subsidiaries) who also report on the EIA-782A. A list of these companies is provided periodically to all respondents. Additional copies are available upon request.
- II. Report all volumes in **thousands of gallons**; e.g., report 6,500 gallons as 7, and 6,400 gallons as 6. Leave both volume and price blank if no volumes were sold. Enter 1 for volumes between 0 and 1,499. Note: One barrel is equal to 42 gallons.
- III. Enter data reflecting sales made during the reference month only. Exclude from all calculations any **material** prior period adjustments for volumes and/or prices, and revise the report(s) for the appropriate prior period(s).

Revisions to prior months' reports are required if previously reported price or volume data are in error by more than five percent (5%). All revisions must be submitted within 120 days after the end of the reference month. However, EIA must be notified of significant changes discovered after this date and will determine if a late resubmission is required.

Do not report negative volumes or prices.

- IV. Report unit prices in decimals of U.S. dollars, expressed to the nearest tenth of a cent (e.g., \$1.065). Unit prices are calculated by dividing the total revenues derived from the sales of the product during the reference month by the total number of gallons sold. The unit price is the same as the weighted average price for all sales of that particular product to a particular group of customers or class-of-trade.

The reported unit price should exclude all taxes on the sale of the petroleum product such as Federal, State, and local excise or sales taxes. Taxes incurred while obtaining, importing, or producing petroleum products (such as crude oil or product importation tariffs, domestic crude oil taxes, facilities taxes, etc.) should not be excluded from sales prices for EIA reporting purposes. For example, even though upstream expenses such as the Superfund tax may be shown as a separate line item on invoices of product sales, they should not be excluded from the reported sales price. Transportation costs that are paid as part of the sales price at the point of sale should be included in the reported unit price. Do not calculate unit prices using rounded volumes.

- V. Report only the data for the products listed: DOE is not seeking full coverage of all petroleum products sold.
- VI. Exclude amounts supplied to exchange partners except where the amount supplied exceeds the amount received and the imbalance is invoiced as a sale during the reference month.
- VII. If firms do not maintain information sufficient to provide actual sales volumes and unit prices by the customer categories specified on the forms, estimates of sales volumes and unit prices may be provided. The basis for the estimates must be consistent with the standard accounting records maintained by the firm. The estimating procedure and data supporting the estimates should result in a reasonably accurate estimate which will be subject to review.
- VIII. Report sales in the State where the transfer of title occurred. For sales at a refinery/terminal, the State is the one in which the refinery/terminal is located. For delivered sales (by any mode of conveyance), the State is the one in which the buyer received the product (see Appendix A for a list of State abbreviations). If transfer of title occurs in the United States, volumes sold for export should be included under "Wholesale Sales."

Residual fuel oil sales for vessel bunkering should be reported under "Retail Sales." No. 2 distillate sales for vessel bunkering should be reported under "Commercial/Institutional Sales."

- IX. Report the entire firm's sales of the selected products. This includes sales made directly by the parent, affiliates, subsidiaries, or through commissioned agents. Exclude sales made among the parent firm, subsidiaries, and affiliates: i.e., intrafirm transfers/sales.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Schedule I
Part I
Identification Data

<u>Item</u>	<u>Instruction</u>
1 - 7	Complete items 1 through 7 if you are a new respondent, or if information shown on the label is incomplete or incorrect. If changes need to be made, cross out the incorrect information on the label and enter the correct information in the space(s) to the right of the label.
8	Enter the month and year of the reference month.
9	Check the type of report that is being submitted and enter the date as appropriate.
10	Enter the number of States for which data are reported. Report sales for all States in which your company does business.
11	Enter the date this report is being filed.
12	<p>Mark the appropriate type of entity according to the definitions provided. Refiners operating in more than one capacity should mark "Refiner/Gas Plant Operator." Firms which directly or indirectly control a refiner should mark "Refiner/Gas Plant Operator."</p> <p>Firms which directly or indirectly control a gas plant operator should mark "Refiner/Gas Plant Operator." The type of entity should not change from month to month but should reflect the activity of the firm throughout the year.</p>
13	Enter the status of the firm at the end of the reference month. If the firm has been sold, leased, or permanently ceased operation, submit a letter to DOE stating the reason for the change in status. If the firm has been sold or leased, provide the name and address of the new company, and the date of the transfer. If the firm has permanently ceased operation, provide the date the firm ceased operation. You may either include the letter with your monthly report or send it separately to the address shown on Page 1.
14 - 17	Indicate the name of the individual who prepared this report. If the preparer is different from the contact person designated by your company, then provide the preparer's name and telephone number.

Schedule II
Identification Data

<u>Item</u>	<u>Instruction</u>
1	Enter the 10-digit identification number assigned to the reporting firm for this survey. This is the number printed in the upper left corner of the company identification labels which have been provided to you.
2	Sequentially assign a page number to each Schedule II page.
3	Enter the month and year of the reference month for which this schedule is being submitted.
4	Check whether this is an original or revised report.
5	Enter the abbreviation for the State. See Appendix A for a list of State abbreviations.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS (Continued)

Schedule II
Part II
Monthly State Sales of
Finished Motor Gasoline

Motor Gasoline (Finished)

Report gasoline sales volumes and prices by category and grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. The intent of this form is to collect sales volumes and prices for reformulated, oxygenated and conventional gasoline sold as regular, midgrade, and premium. For the majority of the United States, the octane ranges "(R+M)/2" identified below are appropriate for distinguishing among the three grades of gasoline to be reported.

Reformulated Gasoline - Finished motor gasoline reformulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. *Note:* This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Oxygenated Gasoline - Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight and required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be sold in areas designated by EPA as carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment areas.

Conventional Gasoline - Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock.

Within each of these three categories of gasoline are the following three grades:

Regular Gasoline - Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating greater than or equal to 85 octane, but less than 88 octane.

Midgrade Gasoline - Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 octane, but less than or equal to 90 octane.

Premium Gasoline - Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90 octane.

In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ranges for the gasoline grades above may be 2 or more octane points lower. For other aspects of gasoline specifications please see the Definitions section.

Include in the column headed "Sales to Other End-Users" all direct sales to end-users that were not made through company-operated retail outlets. Sales made to retail outlets other than those operated directly by the reporting company, its affiliates, or subsidiaries, should be included in the wholesale sales categories DTW, Rack, or Bulk. See glossary for definitions of DTW, Rack, and Bulk wholesale sales categories.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS (Continued)**Reformulated Gasoline**

Report all sales of gasoline that have been certified as reformulated gasoline per EPA regulations as reformulated gasoline. Gasoline that meets both the oxygenated and reformulated definitions as certified by the EPA should be reported as reformulated gasoline.

Oxygenated Gasoline

Report sales of gasoline as oxygenated gasoline if it meets the specifications for oxygenated gasoline as approved by EPA. Blends of gasoline containing Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) or other oxygenates should be reported according to the above criteria. Do not report ethanol (alcohol) sold separately for blending purposes.

Report gasohol in the grade of gasoline in which it was sold. Report sales of gasohol that are intended for use in a carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment program as oxygenated gasoline. Report sales of gasohol that are not intended for use in a CO nonattainment program as conventional gasoline.

<p>Schedule II (Continued) Part III Monthly State Sales of No. 2 Distillates and Propane</p>
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No. 2 Distillates

Report retail sales of No. 2 distillates by the type of end-use customer.

Include under the category "Residential Sales" those sales of No. 2 distillate to individual households. Sales to apartment buildings/complexes or other multi-family dwellings should be excluded from the "Residential Sales" category but included in the "Commercial/ Institutional Sales" category.

Include under the category "Commercial/Institutional Sales" those sales of No. 2 distillate to firms engaged in transportation, wholesale or retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate. Also include sales to apartment buildings/complexes or other multi-family dwellings, hotels and office buildings or complexes, sales to local, State or Federal Governmental facilities or organizations, along with military sales including those directed to post exchanges. Sales to schools, hospitals, religious institutions, universities or other government-supported organizations are also to be included in this category.

Include under the category "Industrial Sales" those sales of No. 2 distillate to public or private firms engaged in mining, construction, or manufacturing.

Include under the category "Sales Through Company-Operated Retail Outlets" those sales of No. 2 diesel less than or equal to .05% Sulfur made through company-operated retail outlets which are subject to motor fuel gallonage taxes. Refer to the definition of company operated retail outlets.

Include under the category "Sales to Other End-Users" (e.g., distillate sales to agricultural customers or to utilities) sales of No. 2 distillate to end-use customers not included in any of the above categories.

For those sales for which the respondent is unsure as to which category to report those sales, respondents are asked to report those sales in the category that, in their best judgement, is most appropriate.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS (Continued)**Propane**

Report retail sales of propane by the type of end-use customer. Exclude the propane portion of any natural gas liquid mixes, e.g., butane-propane mix.

Include under the category "Residential Sales" those sales of propane for use in private households. Includes both sales of bottled gas delivered to the residence and truck sales delivered to the customer's tank. Sales to apartment buildings/complexes or other multi-family dwellings should be excluded from the "Residential Sales" category but included in the "Commercial/Institutional Sales" category.

Include under the category "Commercial/Institutional Sales" those sales of propane to firms engaged in wholesale or retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate. Include sales to apartment building/complexes, and other multi-family dwellings, hotels and office buildings or complexes, sales to hospitals, religious institutions, universities or other government supported organizations. However, all propane sales for transportation use, including fleet vehicle use, regardless of the customer's classification, should be excluded from "Commercial/ Institutional Sales" but included in the "Sales Through Company-Operated Retail Outlets" category.

Include under the category "Industrial Sales" those sales of propane to public or private firms engaged in mining, construction or manufacturing. Propane sales to petrochemical plants should be excluded from the "Industrial Sales" category but included in the "Petrochemical Sales" category.

Include under the category "Sales Through Company-Operated Retail Outlets" those sales of propane for on-highway vehicle transportation use including fleet vehicle sales to private firms, local, State, or Federal Governmental facilities, schools, religious institutions, universities or other government-supported organizations.

Include under the category "Petrochemical Sales" those sales of propane to a manufacturer of chemicals derived from petroleum or natural gas, or from raw materials derived from petroleum or natural gas.

Include under the category "Sales to Other End-Users" (e.g., propane sales to agricultural customers or to utilities) sales of propane to end-use customers not included in any of the above categories.

For those sales for which the respondent is unsure as to which category to report those sales, respondents are asked to report those sales in the category that, in their best judgement, is most appropriate.

<p>Schedule II (Continued) Part IV Monthly State Sales of Other Petroleum Products</p>
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Other Petroleum Products

Include under the category "Retail Sales" all direct sales to end-users. Include under the category "Wholesale Sales" all sales to resellers or retailers.

DEFINITIONS

1. Affiliate/Subsidiary - Entities directly or indirectly controlled by a parent.
2. ASTM - The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.
3. Aviation Gasoline (Finished) - A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. *Note:* Data on blending components which are not counted in data on finished aviation gasoline.
4. Bulk Sales - Wholesale sales of gasoline in individual transactions which exceed the size of a truckload.
5. Commercial/Institutional - Firms engaged in transportation, wholesale or retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate. Included are apartment buildings/complexes and other multi-family dwellings, hotels, and office buildings or complexes, local, State or Federal facilities or organizations including the military, schools, hospitals, religious institutions, universities and all other government-supported organizations.
6. Company-Operated Retail Outlet - Any retail outlet (e.g., service station) selling gasoline, on-highway low sulfur diesel fuel, or propane for on-highway vehicle use which is under the direct control of the firm filing this report by virtue of the ability to set the retail product price and directly collect all or part of the retail margin. This category includes retail outlets: (1) being operated by salaried employees of the company and/or its subsidiaries and affiliates, and/or (2) involving personnel services contracted by the firm.
7. Conventional Gasoline - See Finished Motor Gasoline.
8. Dealer Tank Wagon (DTW) Sales - Wholesale sales of gasoline priced on a delivered basis to a retail outlet.
9. Distillate Fuel Oil - A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation.
 - a. No. 1 Distillate - A light petroleum distillate that can be used as either a diesel fuel (see No. 1 Diesel Fuel) or a fuel oil (see No. 1 Fuel Oil).
 - (1) No. 1 Diesel Fuel - A light distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 550 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 975. It is used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under frequent speed and load changes, such as those in city buses and similar vehicles.
 - (2) No. 1 Fuel Oil - A light distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 550 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 396. It is used primarily as fuel for portable outdoor stoves and portable outdoor heaters.
 - b. No. 2 Distillate - A petroleum distillate that can be used as either a diesel fuel (see No. 2 Diesel Fuel) or a fuel oil (see No. 2 Fuel Oil).
 - (1) No. 2 Diesel Fuel - A fuel that has distillation temperatures of 500 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 975. It is used in high-speed diesel engines that are generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions such as those in railroad locomotives, trucks, and automobiles.

DEFINITIONS (Continued)

- (a) No. 2 Diesel \leq .05% Sulfur - The sulfur level does not exceed 0.05 percent by weight. It is used primarily in motor vehicle diesel engines for on-highway use.
- (b) No. 2 Diesel $>$.05% Sulfur - The sulfur level is above 0.05 percent by weight.
- (2) No. 2 Fuel Oil - A distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 396. It is used in atomizing type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial/industrial burner units.
- c. No. 4 Fuel Oil - A distillate fuel oil made by blending distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks. It conforms with ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C and is used extensively in industrial plants and in commercial burner installations that are not equipped with preheating facilities. It also includes No. 4 diesel fuel used for low- and medium-speed diesel engines and conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.
10. Finished Motor Gasoline - A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D 4814 or Federal Specification VV-G1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point to 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point. "Motor gasoline" includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. *Note:* Volumetric data on blending components, such as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.
- a. Reformulated Gasoline - Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. *Note:* This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).
- b. Oxygenated Gasoline - Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight and required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be sold in areas designated by EPA as carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment areas. *Note:* Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside CO attainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. Other data on gasohol are included in data on conventional gasoline.
- c. Conventional Gasoline - Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. *Note:* this category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock.
- Within each of these three types of gasoline are the following three grades:
1. Regular Gasoline - Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88.
 2. Midgrade Gasoline - Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 but less than or equal to 90.
 3. Premium Gasoline - Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90.

DEFINITIONS (Continued)

Note: In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ranges for the gasoline grades above may be 2 or more octane points lower.

11. Firm - Any association, company, corporation, estate, individual, joint-venture, partnership, or sole proprietorship or any other entity, however organized, including: (a) charitable or educational institutions; (b) the Federal Government, including corporations, departments, Federal agencies, and other instrumentalities; and (c) State and local governments. A firm may consist of (1) a parent entity, including the consolidated and unconsolidated entities (if any) that it directly or indirectly controls; (2) a parent and its consolidated entities only; (3) an unconsolidated entity; or (4) any part or combination of the above.
12. Gas Plant Operator - Any firm, including a gas plant owner, which operates a gas plant and keeps the gas plant records. A gas plant is a facility in which natural gas liquids are separated from natural gas, or in which natural gas liquids are fractionated or otherwise separated into natural gas liquid products or both.
13. Gasohol - A blend of finished motor gasoline and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration of 10 percent or less by volume. Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside carbon monoxide nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline.
14. Industrial - Firms engaged in mining, construction, or manufacturing.
15. Kerosene - A light petroleum distillate that is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as a light source when burned in wick-fed lamps. Kerosene has a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Included are No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and the two grades recognized by ASTM Specification D 3699 as well as all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil, which have properties similar to No. 1 Fuel Oil.
16. Kerosene-type Jet Fuel - A kerosene-based product having a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.
17. OPRG - "Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control area during an oxygenated fuels program control period.
18. Oxygenated Gasoline - See Finished Motor Gasoline.
19. Oxygenates - Substances which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates.
20. Parent - A firm that directly or indirectly controls another entity.
21. Propane, Consumer Grade - A normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C_3H_8), which includes all products covered by Natural Gas Policy Act specifications for commercial use and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D 1835. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of $-43.67^{\circ}F$. It does not include the propane portion of any natural gas liquid mixes, e.g., butane-propane mix.
22. Rack Sales - Truckload wholesale sales, or smaller, of gasoline where title transfers at a terminal.
23. RBOB - "Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending" is a motor gasoline blending component which, when blended with a specified type and percentage of oxygenate, meets the definition of reformulated gasoline.

DEFINITIONS (Continued)

24. Reference Month - The calendar month and year to which the reported price and volume information relates.
25. Refiner - A firm or the part of a firm that refines products or blends and substantially changes products, or refines liquid hydrocarbons from oil and gas field gases, or recovers liquefied petroleum gases incident to petroleum refining and sells those products to resellers, retailers, reseller/retailers or ultimate consumers. "Refiner" includes any owner of products which contracts to have those products refined and then sells the refined products to resellers, retailers, or ultimate consumers.
26. Reformulated Gasoline - See Finished Motor Gasoline.
27. Reseller - A firm (other than a refiner) that is engaged in a trade or business that buys refined petroleum products and then sells them to a purchaser who is not the ultimate consumer of those refined products.
28. Reseller/Retailer - A firm (other than a refiner) that carries on the trade or business activities of both a reseller and a retailer; i.e., purchasing refined petroleum products and reselling them to purchasers who may be either ultimate or other than ultimate consumers.
29. Residential - Sales of No. 2 distillate and propane to individual customers or households (as opposed to businesses or institutions) who ostensibly use the fuel in a residence for space heating, cooking, etc. Sales to apartment buildings/complexes or to other multi-family dwellings are excluded from the "Residential Sales" category and are included in the "Commercial/ Institutional Sales" category.
30. Residual Fuel Oils - The heavier oils, known as No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils, that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations. It conforms to ASTM Specifications D 396 and D 975 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C. No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity, is also known as Navy Special and is defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E, including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-770). It is used in steam-powered vessels in government service and inshore powerplants. No. 6 fuel oil includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes.
31. Retailer - A firm (other than a refiner, reseller, or reseller/retailer) that carries on the trade or business of purchasing refined petroleum products and reselling them to ultimate consumers.
32. Sale - The transfer of title from the seller to a buyer for a price. EXCLUDES: Intrafirm transfers, product consumed directly by the reporting firm, sales of bonded fuel, and products delivered/loaned to exchange partners except where the amount supplied exceeds the amount received and the differential is invoiced as a sale during the reference month.
33. Unit Price - Total revenue derived from the sale of product during the reference month divided by the total volume sold; also known as the weighted average price. Total revenue excludes all taxes but includes transportation costs that were paid as part of the purchase price.
34. United States - The 50 States and the District of Columbia.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF STANDARD STATE ABBREVIATIONS

AL ... Alabama	KY ... Kentucky	ND ... North Dakota
AK ... Alaska	LA ... Louisiana	OH ... Ohio
AZ ... Arizona	ME ... Maine	OK ... Oklahoma
AR ... Arkansas	MD ... Maryland	OR ... Oregon
CA ... California	MA ... Massachusetts	PA ... Pennsylvania
CO ... Colorado	MI ... Michigan	RI ... Rhode Island
CT ... Connecticut	MN ... Minnesota	SC ... South Carolina
DE ... Delaware	MS ... Mississippi	SD ... South Dakota
DC ... District of Columbia	MO ... Missouri	TN ... Tennessee
FL ... Florida	MT ... Montana	TX ... Texas
GA ... Georgia	NE ... Nebraska	UT ... Utah
HI ... Hawaii	NV ... Nevada	VT ... Vermont
ID ... Idaho	NH ... New Hampshire	VA ... Virginia
IL ... Illinois	NJ ... New Jersey	WA ... Washington
IN ... Indiana	NM ... New Mexico	WV ... West Virginia
IA ... Iowa	NY ... New York	WI ... Wisconsin
KS ... Kansas	NC ... North Carolina	WY ... Wyoming